Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1826. [NO. 66.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 31, 1825.

A.
Oswald Alexander,
Jenny Alexander,
Maj. Thos. Alexander,
Sample Alexander,
George L. Alexander,
Wallis Alexander,
Chals. W. H. Alexander,
George Allen 2,
John Allen.

B.
John Baley,
John Black,
Mr. Bostwick,
Upton Biram,
John C. Barr,
John W. Brown,
Joseph Blackwood,
Richard Boyles,
Robert H. Burton,
Rev. Archibald Brown,
William Blake,
Allen Baldwin 2,
Wm. T. Blackstock,
James A. Black.

C.
David Chambers,
Job Canon,
James Callis,
Alex. Calder,
David Crenshaw,
John Cagle,
Andrew Clark,
Campbell, Dunkin & Co
Alexander Clendinin,
Jesse Clark.

D.
Col. Davidson, 2
Andrew Dunn,
James Dinkins, 4
Eliza Davis,
James Dorety,
Waller Davis,
William Darnell,
Doct. Dunlap.

E.
Robert Erwin,
Ezekiel Elms, 2
Stephen Emmerson.

F.
Joseph Flinn,
Doct. Fox,
David Flanikin, 2
Isaac Fraser,
William Flinn, 2
Samuel Frink,
James R. Foster,
Wm. & Eli Forrester.

G.
George Graham,
Samuel Graham,
Aaron Gilliland.

H.
Jacob Hill, 2
Whitmon Hill,
David Harry,
Jacob Helms,
William Hunter, 2
William Hall,
Rederick Hardin,
Reuben Hood, sen.
Levi Henderson,
Thomas Hannoday,
David Harry,
Henry Hewer,
John Hipp,
Mrs. S. Horton,
John W. Herron,
William Hutchison.

J.
William Jamison,
Charlotte Journal.

K.
Mrs. Matilda King,
Marcus T. C. Kennedy,
Robert Kirkpatrick,
Wm. A. Karr,
George Kiker.

L.
Samuel F. Love,
Robert Lindsay,
J. Latter.

M.
Hugh M'Dowell, 3
John Montgomery, 2
James M'Culloch,
Rev. Allen D. Metcalf,
George C. Mendenhall,
David M'Knight,
Anna M'Lure,
Jonathan Mize,
John M'Donald,
Guy Maxwell,
Elenor M'Creaken,
Hugh M'Donnald,
William M'Ree,
D. M'Daniel,
Michael M'Leary.

N.
Caleb M. Norwood.

O.
Michael O'Farrel,
Nathan Orr,
John H. Orr,
Mrs. Mary O'Neil,
James W. Orsman,
James Ormand,
James T. I. Orr.

P.
Wilson Parks,
Elizabeth Price,
Mrs. Jane B. Pharr,
Thos. I. Polk, 2
Charley Polk,
John Patterson,
James Potts.

R.
Joseph Ross,
Joseph Reed,
Ezekiel Robison,
William Rues,
William Rice,
John W. Rodgers.

S.
Joseph Smith,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg,
Margaret Skally,
Robert Sloan,
Thomas B. Smith,
John Stitt, 3
Richard Singleton,
Bartly Ship,
John Smith,
Edmond Stitt,
Doct. William Smith or John Smith,
William A. Shelby,
John Spears,
Jos. R. Sample,
James Spratt,
John M. Slaughter,
Adam Springs.

T.
Mrs. Jane Trotter,
James Todd,
John M. Thomas,
Mr. Templeton,
J. G. Torrence.

W.
James Wilson, 4
Thomas Wilson,
Matthew Wallace,
John Whitesides,
Whittleton Wiggins,
William Wilson, 2
Jonathan Williams,
William Warwick,
John Williamson,
George Wilson.

150—3t66 WM. SMITH. *P. M.*

J. F. & John Lippitt,
HAY-STREET FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.
October, 1825.—2mt65

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

EBENEZER ACADEMY.

Wishing to gain an important object, in the good classification of the students who enter Ebenezer Academy, its Teachers would occupy the public attention, at this time, while they announce, among other things, their request that parents would endeavor, as much as possible, to enter their sons only at the beginning of a quarter. Entering without concerted views, students unnecessarily multiply classes, and diminish their prospect of the greater benefit, in being well classed. It is hoped that all entrances, hereafter, will be so timed, as to be dated early in January, April, July, or October. Those who are conversant with the interior of our Academic and Collegiate Seminaries, know well the importance of such regulations. The first quarter in 1826 will commence on the 9th of January.

The Teachers of this Academy would avail themselves of this occasion also to announce, to the public, its prosperous condition. A considerable enlargement of its buildings has been lately made, and is still going on. On the ground floor of the main building are three tuition rooms, and a Post-Office apartment; and above these are a Library and Apparatus room in the body of the belfry, and a large space intended to be improved for apartments for classes in their hours of study. Of the tuition rooms, one is very spacious, and is named *Fayette Hall.* On its interior it is designed to inscribe Synopses of all the Figures and Diagrams pertaining to the Sciences, with a view of facilitating a concatenation of ideas in any branch of Science. A new set of Globes, on an original plan, with Manuals of Geography and Astronomy correspondent, have been ordered from Europe, and are daily expected. Two Debating Societies and a Bible Class are now in operation. At our Examinations and Exhibitions the students present original pieces of their own composition; and, on such occasions, those who are ready for an honorable dismissal, are publicly named, and presented with such certificates as their standing demands. It is also in contemplation to examine the students, hereafter, on the subjects of the Academical Lectures. These regulations strongly stimulate the students, both to mental and moral excellence. In short, whatever is necessary to make the good scholar and good citizen, shall be entered into the course of a student at Ebenezer Academy.

As yet there has been no *reverse* of that public opinion which has given a large and steady growth to this Academy, in seven years of its continued standing.—Whenever that public opinion shall revert so far, that it does not recognize this as a substantial Seminary of learning, we will await its award, and retire to another sphere of labor. We see nothing of this reverse as yet. The number of students attached to the Academy is fifty-five, and the number is increasing. The resources of its numbers are multiplying, and promise us a long and large support. When finished completely, our Academy will present an imposing *exterior*, which, no exertions shall be spared, to support by its *character*.

In anticipation of our fair prospects, and to meet present applications, Capt. Charles M. Hart has purchased, for a Boarding Establishment, the buildings and premises lately owned by Mason and Bailey, and located within a few hundred yards of the Academy. He will board a large number of students, and will regulate the Establishment by strict rules.—On the premises of the Academy, and within a quarter of a mile, there are several houses where students can board and be also under the inspection of the Teachers. The public need not be under any apprehension that the Academy has suspended its exercises, if we should be silent in the public prints for the lapse of a year. As our Legislature, at its last session, liberally granted us the the escheated property of York District, till it amounts to $10,000, we could not be otherwise than highly stimulated to a *perseverance*, which would vest those funds, when evolved, in a substantial and *permanent* Academy. An annual notice should be sufficient to keep our Academy before the public eye. If there be any material alteration in the affairs of the Academy, notice will be given in due time. Boarding still continues at $70 per annum, and Tuition at $24. The health of our settlement preserves its uniform character. Proposing these particulars of the Academy to the public, we solicit its continued patronage.

ELEAZAR HARRIS,
WILLIAM MOFFAT,
JAMES C. CAREY, } *Teachers.*

York Disirict, S. C. Nov. 5, 1825.

To the preceding, the subscriber would add, by stating, that the arrangement which introduced two other Teachers into this Academy was not intended to favor any design on his part, to withdraw from very active duty in the Academy. The subscriber will never allow any class to be insulated from himself. He holds the prerogative of calling for the recitation of any class in any department, whenever he thinks proper. His aim is to pervade the establishment, directly and indirectly, with his presence, his labors, and his system of education; not to press it with the dead weight of an incubus. His assistants shall always deserve the public trust, by their talents, learning, assiduity, and good character, as the present assistants do. Mr. MOFFAT was educated partly at this Academy, and knows its mode of education well. He has taught in this State with success, and is now placed here with general approbation. Mr. CAREY was lately a Teacher in the Raleigh Academy, and holds testimonials of a flattering nature from various persons in N. C. to whom he was known as a Teacher. Mr. Moffat and Mr. Carey are both capable of teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, and several of the Sciences; and their Departments are sketched according to their particular excellencies. If a vacancy should, at any time, take place in the Departments which these gentlemen fill, the united efforts of the Trustees and the subscriber will be directed to such a choice, as will fill their places fully to the satisfaction of the public. As the subscriber has allowed no intersection of *another* sphere of usefulness, with that of a Teacher of this Academy, and in so doing has succeeded in rearing it up to its present size, he will indulge the hope, that the same concentration of efforts, for the future, will continue its growth, and base it immovably in the cheerful, steady patronage of an enlightened public. E. HARRIS.

Communications directed to Ebenezer Academy P. O. and addressed to any of the Trustees, named below, will be duly noticed.

Rev. R. B. Walker, Presd't.
Rev. J. Harris, Secretary.
J. Gallant, Esq.
Mr. R. Wethers,
Col. T. Williams,
Mr. J. H. Barry,
Dr. E. Jennings,
Capt. J. Anderson.

November 5.

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
t72—price adv. $4.

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

CAPTIONS
Of the Laws of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed in 1825.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act to cede to the United States, an Island called Oak Island, or so much thereof as shall be purchased by the United States, for the purpose of erecting a fortification at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.]

2. To alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly.—[The next Legislature to meet on the last Monday in December, 1826, and annually thereafter, on the second Monday in January.)

3. To amend an act for the better care of Orphans and security and management of their estates. [Provides that Guardian bonds shall be made payable to the Governor instead of the Justices present in the court, as now required by law. Justices however to be liable, if insufficient security be taken.]

4. To prevent persons who have been or who may hereafter be appointed commissioners for any purpose, from becoming contractors. [Affixes a penalty for violation of the act.]

5. To amend the several acts of Assembly passed, to extend and improve the State Road leading from Wilkesboro' to the Laurel Hill, by the way of Holman's Ford, in the county of Wilkes and for other purposes.

6. To cede to the United States, a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks.

7. To establish and regulate a Turnpike Road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe. [Grants a charter to a Company for twenty years, on condition they make the road agreeably to the specifications of the bill, otherwise the charter to expire in two years.]

8. Directing the manner in which the Regiments of Infantry of this State shall hereafter be reviewed. [Making it the duty of Brigadier Generals to review the Regiments composing their Brigades separate and distinct from each other.]

9. Making appropriation for clearing out the Flats below the town of Wilmington. [Six thousand dollars appropriated for this purpose, in addition to the former appropriation, from the fund set apart for Internal Improvement.]

10. Directing the Board of Internal Improvements to make contracts with such persons as may hereafter undertake any of the public improvements in the State, and to take bond and security for the performance of the same.

11. For the relief of certain purchasers of the Cherokee Lands. [Authorises the Public Treasurer to remit all the interest which has accrued on bonds given by purchasers of lands under the Cherokee Treaty, to the 1st of May last, where it shall appear that such lands have been materially interfered with by the Indian Reservations. The Treasurer is also authorized, on certain conditions, to extend the same credit on said bonds without interest as was allowed by law to other purchasers, from the date of their purchase.]

12. To amend an act, to prevent the stealing of slaves, or by violence, seduction or by any other means, taking or carrying away any slave or slaves, the property of another and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed in 1792. [This act subjects every master of a vessel, or any other person, who shall carry or conceal any Slave, the property of a citizen of this State, with intent to enable such slave to make his escape, to felony, without benefit of clergy. It further subjects the Master of any vessel, in which any slave shall be found concealed, to a penalty of $500.)

13. Concerning the navigation of Neuse River. [Confines the operations of the Neuse Navigation Company to that part of the River between Cobbs' Mill in Wake and Smithfield, extends the charter for 8 years.]

14. To extend the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Extended two years.]

15. To authorize the Stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to increase their Capital Stock. [Books to be opened for subscription for as many additional shares, as will be sufficient to complete the Canal.]

16. To provide for the removal of the Shoal in the Tar River below the town of Washington. [$3,500 are appropriated for the object specified, provided the Board of Internal Improvement deem it expedient or practicable.]

17. To repair and improve the road from Columbia in Tyrrell county, to Gum Neck and Fryingpan. [$800 appropriated for this purpose under the direction of Commissioners therein named.]

18. To continue in force for and during the time therein mentioned, an act of 1824, to alter and amend the act of 1823, for the relief of such persons as became purcha-

ses of the Cherokee Lands sold under the authority of this State. [Continues in force the provisions of said act until the meeting of the next General Assembly.]

19. An act limiting the time in which actions shall be brought on Justices' judgment. (Limited to seven years.)

20. To make Overseers of public roads competent witnesses in certain cases. (Provides that Overseers may prove that they have given notice to the hands to work on the road.)

21. To provide for taking testimony in certain cases in the Supreme Court. (Empowers the Supreme Court to order the taking of further testimony in any cause in equity which has been removed to said court.)

22. Directing the manner in which the costs of suits decided in the Supreme Court shall hereafter be collected and paid over. (Directs that the Supreme Court Clerk shall issue certificates of the decision of all cases in that Court to the clerks of the Superior Court of the County from which the case is brought up, and the Clerks of the supreme Courts to issue execution for said costs.)

23. Extending the provisions of an act passed in 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land within this State. (Extended to the year 1828.)

24. Giving further time to North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company to complete the navigation of the Catawba River. (Ten years from the expiration of their present charter.)

25. Directing to whom the bonds of certain officers, therein named, shall be made payable, and for other purposes. (Bonds of Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, &c. to be made hereafter payable to the Governor.)

26. For the better protection of Public Bridges owned by individuals or corporations, and prescribing the punishment for burning the same. (Makes it felony for any person to burn a public bridge.)

27. To amend the 6th section of an act entitled an act to amend such parts of the act for establishing Courts of Law and for regulating the proceedings therein, as may relate to proceedings on attachments, &c. passed in the year 1793 (Clerks to advertise for six weeks, only, on all attachments, instead of three months as now required by law.)

28. To amend an act in 1816, entitled an act to amend the laws now in force respecting the trial of slaves in capital cases, and to extend the provisions thereof to the trial of slaves in certain other cases.

29. To amend and explain the 8th section of an act passed in 1784, to empower the County Courts of the several counties within this State, to order the laying out of public roads. (Directs that all free persons between 18 and 45, and all slaves between 16 and 50, shall work on public roads.)

30. Concerning the settlement of Guardians appointed by the Superior Courts. (Directs that the clerks of the superior courts shall make out a list of the Guardians appointed by that court for the clerks of the county courts, that suits may be brought against delinquent Guardians.)

31. Creating a fund for the establishment of common schools. (Appropriates for this purpose, the dividends arising from the stock which the State owns in the Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern, which have not been appropriated for purposes of Internal Improvement, the amount paid by the State to the Cherokee Indians, viz: $19,940, when received from the U. S. the revenue arising from the entry of vacant lands, and from the tax on retailers of spiritous liquors and Pedlers, &c. &c.)

32. To encourage the publication of a historical and scientific work on this State. (Authorizes Mr. Murphy, the author of the proposed publication, to raise by Lottery $15,000, and permits him to have access to the public records of the State.)

33. Directing the manner in which licenses shall hereafter be issued to retailers of spiritous liquors. (To be issued to Sheriffs by the Comptroller, and to be accounted for by them in the same manner that Pedlers' licenses are now issued and accounted for.)

34. Giving the assent of the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina to an act of the Gen'l Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, passed on the 29th January, 1818, to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to open a navigable communication between the canal and the nearest navigable part of the Northwest River and for other purposes.

55. Concerning the entry of Land in this State. (Prohibits the entry of any marsh or swamp land, except where the quantity does not exceed fifty acres in one body and that situated between lines of tracts heretofore granted.)

ABSTRACT OF THE PRIVATE ACTS.

To appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of a new Courthouse in the county of Wilkes; to fix the scite for the same and for other purposes.

To compel the Register of Rowan county to keep his office in the Courthouse of said county.

To keep open for the passage of Fish, main White Oak River, in Rutherford county.

To declare in force in the county of Rowan, the provisions of an act passed in 1824, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of Roads in the counties of Montgomery and Person.

To amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1819, concerning the town of Concord.

To establish a Poor House in the county of Burke.

Making compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County courts of Ashe.

To appoint Commissioners to lay off a Road from John Hardens' to Ashe court house and for other purposes.

To repeal part of an act passed in 1820, to establish separate courts of Probate for the counties of Pasquotank and Rutherford and for other purposes.

Supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to extend the provisions of an act passed in 1814, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of roads in the counties of Montgomery and Person, to the county of Rowan.

Giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Anson, of pleas and prosecutions of the State.

To repeal in part, an act passed in 1811, for the better regulatiou of roads in the counties of Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe.

To authorize the Trustees of the Salisbury Academy to raise by way of Lottery, 10,000 dollars.

To keep open French Broad River in the county of Buncombe and the Tennessee River in the county of Haywood.

To amend an act passed in 1819, for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesboro' in Wilkes county.

To authorize Abner Payne of Burke county, to erect a gate on his own land, across the road leading to Lincolnton.

To revive and continue in force, the provisions of an act passed in 1818, directing a road to be laid out from the town of Leakesville in Rockingham county, by Rockford in Surry county, to the town of Wilkesboro'; and to amend the same.

For the better government of the town of Wadesboro' in Anson.

To amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act, directing the time and place of sales of land and slaves under execution in Rowan county.

An act authorizing Jos. Welch of the county of Haywood to erect two gates on the public road called the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Road.

To establish and regulate a Turnpike in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe.

To secure to Elizabeth Witherspoon of Wilkes county, such property as she may hereafter acquire.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution in favor of Hugh and Eli Stewart of Mecklenburg.

Requesting the Representatives and instructing the Senators in Congress from this State to use their influence to have returned to the State the $19,940 which she has paid to the Indians for reservations sold by her in the several sales she has made of the Cherokee lands ceded to her by the United States; and also to obtain an extinguishment as soon as practicable of the Indian title to the balance of the lands in this State upon which a part of the Cherokee Indians now resides.

Making an appropriation for the Wilkesborough Road, from Wilesboro' to the widow Bogle's in Iredell county.—[$200 appropriated from the fund set apart for Internal Improvements.]

OUR SENATOR.—Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoake, is elected Senator to Congress from Virginia. *Mirabile dictu!* He, who ten years ago, was deemed the leader of the federal party, is now elected by the Republican legislature of Virginia to the important office of Senator. But, "Times change, and we change with them." We confess, that we preferred Mr. Randolph to Mr. Giles—the one is a fearless and candid politician—the other a cynic—Diogenes in his tub, thowing his filth on all who stand in his way. Let him stay at Wigwam and write "Disquisitions" for the next four years, when in all probability, *Time* may have wheeled about another revolution, and the Philosopher of the tub may also become the favorite of those whom he had denounced with all his might—and abused with all his virulence! He must growl on, however; lest his silence may be the precursor of his retirement to a more enduring obscurity. As Mr. Pleasants, who was our favorite, did not offer, and as some little doubt has been suggested as to Mr. Tucker's mode of construing the constitution, we are pretty well satisfied. Mr. Giles is out—and the Richmond party defeated, and that is sufficient cause of congratulation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A New Speculation.—A considerable demand for merino sheep recently existed in the southern part of this state, which offered another opportunity to the *wooden nutmeg* gentry to impose on the credulity of some of our citizens. A large number of English sheep were prepared for the purpose, by clipping the ends of the wool, applying a hot iron to that portion remaining on the sheep, in order to crisp it, and finally applying a composition of grease, tar, and lampblack, in order to give it the smoky and greasy appearance of merino wool. Thus accoutred, these sheep were prepared for market, and have been sold, it is said, to a considerable extent, as *genuine merinos.*

Saratoga, N. Y. Sentinel.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28.

A letter was yesterday communicated to the Senate, by the VICE-PRESIDENT, from Commodore PORTER, asking for the expression of an opinion by that body, on the charges and censures contained in the communications of Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL and JOHN MOUNTAIN, made at the last session. Two resolutions were offered—one by Mr. JOHNSON of Ky. for a division of the State into two Judicial districts, and the other by Mr. JOHNSTON of Louisiana, in relation to the expediency of repealing the law about wrecks on the Coast of Florida. The resolution offered by Mr. EATON, in relation to the appropriation of May, 1824, for removing the obstructions to the safe navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, gave rise to a short conversation between the mover and Mr. HARRISON, from which it appeared that the contract made by the Department of War, though agreeable to the intention of the law, did not extend to the removal of many serious obstructions, and therefore was not satisfactory to those engaged in the navigation. The bill for altering the time of holding the District Court, in the Northern District of New-York, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. Notice was given by Mr. ROBBINS, of Rhode Island, of his intention to bring in a bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States." A similar bill was introduced in 1822, by Mr. DICKERSON, of New-Jersey.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. BRADLEY, of Vermont, yesterday presented a memorial of the Legislature of Vermont, praying for an alteration in the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution offered by Mr. WURTZ, of Pennsylvania, some days since, as a modification of that offered by Mr. DWIGHT, on the subject of the recent losses in the Custom House Department, was still further modified, and after some discussion was finally agreed to, in the form in which we this day publish it. The resolution introduced by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, relative to desertions, was agreed to in a modified form, in which it was accepted by Mr. PETERS, of Maryland, who had moved previously to amend it. Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, on the subject of further relief to the purchasers of Public Lands. A resolution offered by Mr. MITCHELL, of Tennessee, was agreed to, referring it to the Committee on Indian Affairs to consider the subject of removing the tribes of Indians in the United States, to the West of the Mississippi, and giving to them the form and privileges of a territorial government. On motion of Mr. MERCER, a select Committee was appointed to consider so much of the Message of the Psesident of the United States, as relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade. Mr. TEST, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which lies on the table for further consideration, in relation to the expediency of establishing a general system of Internal Improvement, with a fund to be raised from the sale of publick lands. Several messages were received from the President, one in answer to the resolution of Mr. OWEN relative to the instructions given to Genl's Pinckney and Jackson, as to the treaty with the Creek Indians at Fort Jackson; another with portions of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Slave-Trade, called for by Mr. FORSYTH; and the third communicating the secret message of Mr. JEFFERSON, called for by Mr. TRIMBLE. The last message, being confidential, was deliberated on with closed doors. A communication from the Department of War enclosed the information called for by Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, relative to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

DEC. 29.—In the Senate, the bill to alter the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New-York was read the third time and passed. The resolution offered by Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, to divide the State into two Judicial Districts, was referred to the Judiciary Committee; and the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSTON, of Lou. relative to wrecks on the Coast of Florida, had the same reference. About an hour and a half was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, enclosing a report on the subject of Light Houses, from which it appears that 99 Light Houses and 10 Floating Beacons have been established along our Coast. Another communication on the subject of of claims to lands in Florida was received from the same Department. A resolution introduced by Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, was agreed to, directing the Committee on the Library to investigate the causes of the late fire in the Library, and to report whether it originated in any negligence on the part of any person in the employ of the government. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, of Connecticut, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of some new provisions on the subject of the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes due on them. The Bill for the relief of Penelope Denny was considered in a Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment; but was laid on the table to allow time for further reflection.

DEC. 30.—The session of the Senate was chiefly occupied in Executive business. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass., made a few remarks, on a motion by Mr. Hayne to refer the proceedings in the case of Com. Porter to the Naval Committee, in explanation of the part he had taken in the business; and a resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants.

In the House of Representatives, a Bill was reported from the committee on Claims, by Mr. Little, of Maryland, to extend the Act providing for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a letter from an individual at Marseilles, relative to the prospects of this country. This epistle which, for its eccentricity of style and sentiment, we have inserted in another part of our paper, was laid on the table. Resolutions were agreed to: one introduced by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, on the subject of a more efficient organization of the Marine Corps; another, by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of making the City of Washington a port of entry; a third, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, relative to the erection of a Light House on Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay; and a fourth by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, relative to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Peters, of Maryland, in relation to an amendment of the present law, so that Staff officers shall be taken from the officers of the Line. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid on the table an amendment which he proposes to M'Duffie's resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. M'Duffie reported some resolutions as to certain alterations in the House, for the purpose of making it more suitable for deliberations, which were laid on the table until this day. They appear to be judicious and well adapted to the object in view. Two or three other resolutions of minor importance were offered.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

In one of the latest London papers before us, we find a general order issued to the British army in India, by Sir Edward Paget, granting to all the soldiers convicted of a participation in the mutiny at Barreckpore, in November last, and whose sentences of death were commuted for hard labour, a free pardon, "in consideration (as the order expresses it,) of the merits and services of the army of Arracan and Assam."

Some dissatisfaction prevails among the French clergy, as appears from an article in the Etoile of the 2d November, in consequence of the appearance in Paris, of a Dr. Luscombe, a Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church, who is indefatigable both in preaching and conversation, and the object of whose mission is said to be "to Evangelize the Continent." The Paris editor asks—"Who has given him his mission? What power has the King of England to send a Bishop to France?" It seems that Dr. Luscombe has confirmed a number of English persons of both sexes; and it is said that the French protestants have been shocked at the pomp which environed him at his long ceremonies, his velvet cushion, and the useless repetition of his prayers."

In reference to the mania of speculation which prevails among the higher orders of the English nation, the Times has some very apposite remarks, in which the degeneracy in the moral character of the British nobility, is forcibly depicted, as well as the influence which it may probably exercise upon the habits and feelings of the nation in general.—"Noblemen," says the Editor, "not content with the rents of their numerous acres, have sighed after the ore of the South-American mountains, or the pearls at the bottom of the Atlantic; country gentlemen, dreading probably, the abolition of their darling corn monopoly, have looked for a full indemnity in the proceeds of ship canals, to be cut through rocks of granite, in the industry of silk worms, to be reared amidst the mists and bogs of Ireland; merchants, regardless of the distinction of being the best supporters of a free Constitution, have shown themselves ready to assist a despot to enslave his subjects, or to sabre them if they rebel: but we would conjure such men to pause and calmly consider, whether with all their prospects of enormous gain, they are not, after all, selling their character too cheap; or whether, allowing great profit to be equivalent to a good name, they are quite sure of preserving what they get." "Let people once lose their pride of character; let avarice, by its pettifogging chicaneries, produce its never failing concomitant, self-contempt, and from that hour, with our moral dignity, will perish our commercial greatness, and our national power."

The London Morning Chonicle says, Mr. Washington Irving has been in Paris some time, where he is employed in writing a collection of stories; which, we are told by a correspondent who has perused some of them, are more original, and possess a deeper interest, than any of the preceding volumes which have hitherto been published by that gentleman.

The project of a canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, has been revived by some of the speculative writers of Great Britain, in consequence of the proposals to establish Steam Boats between Europe and the East Indies. A canal, according to the French Engineers who were in Egypt with Bonaparte, to connect the Arabic Gulf with the Nile and the Mediterranean, make Africa an Island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay, one half, would cost about 700,000 pounds sterling. It is urged in the London papers, that the French, Spaniards, Italians, Austrians, and Greeks, who have ports in the Mediterranean, would be the only nations that would trade to India by this canal; but that Great Britain would transmit her despatches by that route; and, that ships fitted up expressly for passengers would take the same course, as the voyage which now occupies four months, might then be accomplished in six weeks, the distance being only 7200 miles.

Nat. Journal.

American citizens maltreated at the Havana.—We have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from Havana, and authorised and desired by him to state to the public that there are now confined in the Havana prison, four American seamen, the survivors of a crew of nine, all the rest having perished in the dungeon, and this is the third year of their confinement. This American crew were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of having put to death a Spanish sailor, but they have never been brought to trial, or had an opportunity to make their defence. They have been confined ever since in a most abominable and filthy place, in the same room and it is a single one, with about 150 criminals of all sorts and complexions, without decent clothing or wholesome or sufficient food. Yes: these men are American citizens, and in their infamous treatment, the Spanish authorities openly insult our country, and they do it with impunity. But is there no American consul in the Havana, who has intelligence and spirit enough to interfere in their behalf? There is not. The authorities there have acknowledged a French consul, but have refused to acknowledge one from the U. States. The humiliating truth cannot be denied, and disgrace covers our name abroad.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

A vessel has arrived at Newport, R. I. from a voyage of 3 years and 4 months, from Coquimbo in 120 days, with 1,900 barrels of oil. She left at Coquimbo, on the 20th of August, the Diligence, Jordan, of Portland, from Gibraltar. In consequence of some information given by one of the crew, that goods were on board, that were not in the manifest, a guard was sent on board the Diligence, who began breaking open the bales and boxes of goods, and damaging them. Jordan informed Capt. Kennon, of the U. S. Peacock, then lying in the harbor, of their conduct, who immediately sent an armed boat, and ordered the guard to quit the brig, and for his men to remain on board; the Governor then ordered Capt. Kennon to remove his men, but he returned for answer that he obeyed no orders except from Com. Hull, and that the brig should not be searched unless they gave security for any damages they should commit.

Earthquake.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au-Prince, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of November. It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East and continued four or five seconds. The shock was, according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Fortunately there was no material injury sustained. The editor of the *Feuille du Commerce* records as a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake of 1770, which took place on the third of June, the day of Pentecost, at seven o'clock in the evening was experienced in all the leeward islands on the same day and at the same hour. In the year 1824, on the same day at noon, another shock was felt, and the one above noticed is the third that has occurred during the present year.

The Ribbon Cane, obtained from Georgia, is highly extolled in Louisiana.—Neither wind nor water injures it, and it grows nearly as well in old and exhausted land as in new ground. Ripens one month earlier than the other, and grows so rapidly as to receive no injury from grass. Even in the month of September, it yields 1600 pounds to the acre. By a general introduction of this plant, Louisiana, it is computed, will be enabled to raise five hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, a quantity sufficient to supply the whole United States.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is about 14 miles long, and will have a depth of 8 feet water. The whole force in men and horses amounts to about 1800, of which more than 700 are employed between the river Delaware and St. Georges.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1826.

The legislature of this state adjourned on the 4th instant, after a session of 45 days. A list of the public, and an abstract of the private acts, will be found in this week's paper.

The most important act passed at the late session, is the one creating a fund for the support of Common Schools. If our representatives had done nothing else, this alone would entitle them to the warmest approbation of their constituents. It has, indeed, nobly distinguished them above all preceding legislatures; and of the important benefits which will flow from it, the loftiest anticipation can hardly outstrip the reality.

The swamp and marsh lands belonging to the State, are appropriated to the creation of the school-fund. We had supposed these lands were of little value, as we were under the impression that that portion of them which could be drained with facility, and made subservient to the purposes of agriculture, had already become private property; but such, we are informed, is not the fact. The lands are very valuable, and are estimated to be worth at this time at least one hundred thousand dollars; and were they drained, as they might be at an expense trifling when compared with the increased value which would thus be added to them, they would be worth, it is calculated, little less than a million of dollars. The recommendation of the governor, therefore, to drain them, had more of wisdom in it than many, and ourselves among the number, imagined; and we take this occasion to acknowledge the error we were in respecting them, and to express our gratification at the prospect of their contributing so largely to the promotion of the best interests of the state.

Internal Improvement.—We are indebted to a friend, for a pamphlet containing the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, several reports from the late Engineer, and other interesting documents. We shall endeavor to spread some of these reports before our readers in a future paper.

The state owns 1500 shares in the different navigation companies, amounting to $117,500; of which sum, upwards of $80,000 have been paid. The shares are distributed among the different companies as follows:—

Roanoke Navigation Cnmpany, 250 shares, on which 23,000 dollars have been paid.

Tar River do. 80 shares—1200 dollars paid.

Neuse River do. 60 shares—1800 dollars paid.

Cape Fear do. 650 shares—on which $19,042 72 have been paid.

Yadkin do. 250 shares—25,000 dollars paid, the full value of the shares.

Catawba River do. 60 shares——1800 dollars paid.

Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, 150 shares——10,500 dollars paid.

Board of Agriculture.—We have received a copy of the pamphlet published by order of the Board of Agriculture, containing papers on Agricultural subjects, and Professor Olmsted's report on the Geology of part of the western counties of North-Carolina. The contents of this pamphlet possess considerable interest, particularly the geological report; and we shall take an early opportunity of making extracts, for the information as well as gratification of such of our readers as may not have an opportunity of seeing the whole.

National Finances.—The actual receipts into the Treasury of the U.S for the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated by the Sec'ry of the Treasury to have amounted to $21,681,444 56; and the receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at $5,100,000: making a total, including the balance of 1824, of $28,728,041 69. The expenditures during the same period are estimated at $23,442,979 91; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, of $5,284,061 78. The total amount of funded debt on the 1st of Oct. 1825, was $80,985,637 72; of this debt, upwards of sixteen millions, in 1826, and thirteen millions in 1827, will become due. To enable the government to liquidate these portions of the debt as they become due, the Secretary recommends a loan of $9,000,000, at an interest not exceeding *five* per cent. redeemable in equal portions in 1829 and 1830; which, with the disposable means in the treasury, will enable him to redeem the sixteen millions payable in 1826, and which bears an interest of *six* per cent.; and to meet the debt of thirteen millions due in 1827, he recommends an additional loan of six millions, at *five* per cent. (the thirteen millions payable also bearing *six* per cent.) which, with the means in the treasury, will be sufficient. In 1828, about nine millions and a half, the only remaining stock of six per cent. will be redeemable; and it may reasonably be hoped, says the secretary, should no unforeseen expenditures arise, and a proper economy be kept up in the public administration, that the surplus revenue at the disposal of the treasury in 1828, will be equal to the reimbursement of that sum. After 1830, it is calculated, the whole amount of debt will stand at about forty millions; full one half of which will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and no portion of it bearing an interest exceeding five per cent. and the principal part of it at a rate still lower. These views of the debt are certainly encouraging; and present flattering hopes of its regular and speedy extinguishment.

The Secretary is decidedly in favor of domestic manufactures, and recommends their support with great ability and zeal, and also an augmentation of the duties on all manufactures of cotton of *a fine quality*. He likewise recommends a *reduction* of the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa. The two former, he says, are of such large consumption in the United States, as to take rank among the necessaries of life; and forming a part of the daily beverage of the poor and the rich, they should not be pressed upon too heavily by the hand of taxation, especially as they trench on no rival product at home. Their enlarged consumption would increase, in proportion, the demand for sugar, and thus foster a valuable production of some of our own states. He also anticipates, that by extending the habit of using tea and coffee, the consumption of ardent spirits would be lessened, and the progress of intemperance checked—a consummation devoutly to be wished, and for which no sacrifices would be too great.

We have given this very brief view of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as its great length far exceeds the limits of a weekly paper. It is conceded, on all sides, to be an able production; and shows conclusively that Mr. Rush is eminently qualified for the important office which he fills.

The *Columbian Star*, speaking of the "*declinatur*" of the Rev. *Samuel H. Cox*, says—"We regret to find that several papers have by mistake, substituted, in their strictures upon this ludicrous production, the name of the Rev. S. H. *Cone*, of the Baptist Church, New-York. The innocent should not suffer for the guilty. Mr. *Cone* and Mr. *Cox* are very different men."

A "neighboring editor" can correct his *correction*.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28.—It is understood that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Commissioners on the part of this Government to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, (at present Minister to the Republic of Colombia,) and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. William B Rochester, of New-York, is nominated as Secretary to the Commission.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 30.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of John Williams, of Tennessee, as Charge des Affaires of the United States, to the Republic of Central America.

Also, the nomination of George Croghan, (late of the Army) to be Inspector General of the Army, in the place of Col. S. B. Archer, deceased.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

President and Governor's Message.—We had time last week only to glance at a few of the topics embraced in the President's message, and to speak of it as a document of practical purpose. It goes the whole length on the subject of internal improvement. The right of the general government to appropriate money to this object has been settled upon solemn argument in the halls of Congress, and is in perfect harmony with the views of the executive. It is therefore matter of great regret that our governor has deemed it wise and prudent to recommend instructions to our representatives in Congress on this subject, to protest against a power now in exercise after mature deliberation, and again open up a discussion pregnant with the most unhappy feelings. All the improvements contemplated by Congress run south, and are directly advancing our interests. The great national road to New-Orleans will certainly pass through the greater portion of our state. The transportation of the mail—the exchange of commodities by inland intercourse,—and the facility of conveying ammunition and marching armies during a state of war, are objects of general welfare, which must strike the common sense of every man. If the general government cannot appropriate money to advance these objects, it is not worth a button. It is in vain that the moral, intellectual and physical force of the nation, is concentrated in the "union of the states," if that union is to be palsied in the exercise of powers indispensable to its very existence. It is a suicidal act that we are committing, when we take from the union the very sources of its sustenance and protection. Create and encourage, by roads and canals, a vast internal commerce—give, in like manner, facility to the interchange of the sympathies and sentiments of the different and distant portions of our country—and you have a hold upon all the ties that can possibly bind human beings together. It is in vain to talk of union, when it will no longer advance our interests. Even the social and domestic circles become elliptical without this charm. Interest is the great adamantine chain which is to bind these states together, and the links of this chain are the great objects of internal improvement contemplated by the general government.

Whilst we say all this, we are the champions too of state rights:—but let them be *rights*. We would stickle for the ninth part of a hair when one of the rights of the states comes in question. But we have no cabalistic terms in our political creed. To our quondam-quasi friends, of the Enquirer, this is all heresy: it may savour so to our true and trusty friends of the Whig. But if this be heresy, then are we heretics.

KENTUCKY.—The following paragraph, copied from a report adopted in the Kentucky Legislature, discloses a scene of party violence, that we hope may never be repeated, either in that commonwealth or any other.—Extract from Mr. Turner's report—

"The first week in November, or the last in October last, Mr. Dallam, a young man who acted as deputy under Mr. Blair as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, went to Captain Bibb's room, where some fire arms were, in the night, and told Capt. Bibb, Mr. Blair wanted some muskets, and Bibb loaned 12 or 14 muskets, which he carried to Blair's office; and they are yet there. Bibb did not see Blair that evening, but Blair has since informed him that he wanted said guns to defend his possession of the papers. It appears that the old Court sat on the Monday before the first Monday of November: and the Legislature commenced its session on the first Monday in November. On the 8th instant, and the next day after the old Court made the orders to take the papers, Capt. Bibb loaded eighteen of said muskets with powder and buck shot, and screwed on the bayonets. To these facts Capt. Bibb testified himself, but refused to state the object of his loading and fixing the bayonets on said muskets. It appeared by other testimony, that Captain Bibb had said that he had loaded said guns to resist the execution of the order of the old Court. That said guns were actually fired off at the time the House of Representatives adjourned on the 10th instant, within a short distance of the chamber where said body sat, as the members were passing out of the house."

Bank Failures.—A respectable Divine, of Connecticut, thus writes:

"The failure of the Eagle and Derby Banks has wrought dismay, confusion and ruin among us and deeply affected all our future calculations. Myself and Congregation suffer to a large amount in our private and public funds. Yale College, many of our ecclesiastical societies and ministers, and a large number of families, including many widows and orphans, are great sufferers by the Eagle Bank—and a considerable number will be ruined—having all, or nearly all, their property in that Bank, or in the Saving Bank, which was loaned to the Eagle Bank. A great and wide extended scheme of villany will yet be disclosed, as perpetrated by certain persons who have been, and are yet by some thought to be very *honorable* men."

"*Corruption Unmasked.*"—The N. York Statesman of Thursday evening, gives us a summary of a trial had at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Edwards, on Wednesday last, to which it it very pertinently affixes the title which we have borrowed. It was on an indictment, says the Evening Post, against David Baker, "charging him with a libel in publishing that Jasper Ward, a Senator of this State to the Legislature, in taking money for procuring the Charter of the Ætna Isurance Company, &c. &c. The publication, which was agreed, if false, to be a libel, was admitted by Baker, and he placed his whole defence upon proving the truth of the charge in the indicment; so that it was fairly presented to the court and jury to decide whether Ward was guilty of the heinous crime imputed to him, or Baker was guilty of making a false accusation. The jury did decide this fact, after a full, fair, and patient hearing, and decided it against Mr. Senator Ward, and the decision is placed on the records of the court, whence it can never be erased. In the course of the trial it came out that Ward received for his services in the Senate of New-York, five certificates from the President of the Company, authorising him to subscribe for $20,000 worth of the stock when it was above par, which Ward frequently offered for sale in the market. And it also appeared, that for services in procuring what was called the *Trust Clause* in the Chatham Insurance Company, when it was above par, Mr. *Senator Cramer* too received a certificate for $8000 in stock of that Company, which he disposed of to Thos. Hyatt for $4000. The above trial merely ascertains the important facts just stated and more of the same nature. But criminal process, in form, must first be instituted and their guilt pronounced by the verdict of a jury, before their punishment can be awarded by the laws of the land, which is no less than a fine of five thousand dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor 10 years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. We trust those whose duty it is to prosecute, will not stop till justice be done. We leave it to the district attorney and a faithful and impartial grand jury. Several reports of the trial have been prepared for different papers; we shall avail ourselves of the best. *Balt. Patriot.*

ALABAMA.—The expenses attending the visit of General Lafayette were $13,288. The Governor's salary is $2,000; Secretary of State, $937 70; Comptroller, $1000; Treasurer, $500; Attorney General, $225.

Distressing Omission.—At a recent Corporation dinner, in a neighboring city, one of the visiters, who has distinguished himself no less in the field of battle than in the Senate, appropriately proposed, as a toast—"May the man who lost one eye in the service of his country never see distress with the other;" but the person whose duty it was to announce the toast to the company, omitting the word "distress," completely altered the meaning of the sentiment, and caused no small degree of merriment by the blunder.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5.—Cotton, sales 12¼ a 12½: Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super. 5½ Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 12 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Jnn. 3.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Jan. 2.—Cotton, 13 a 14¼; corn, 69 a 70; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 29 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 9½ a 11, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 00, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 40.

REMARKS.

COTTONS.—The market has been somewhat depressed during the week, owing to the holidays and the late unfavorable accounts from Europe. The supply of Uplands coming forward is still very limited, in consequence of the continued low state of the rivers. We now quote it at 13 a 14½ cts. but it was not easy to make sales even at these reduced rates at the close of the week. One lot of Sea-Islands, (a very favorite brand) has been sold at 60 cents—the inferior descriptions sell slowly at prices embraced within the range of our quotations.

FLOUR.—The most favorite brands of Superfine Flour are held at $6½, but holders generally are willing to take $6, and in some instances even lower rates have been submitted to. The demand is principally confined to the home consumption.

GROCERIES, &c.—The general stagnation of business during the holidays has been increased the present season by a general indisposition on the part of dealers to increase their stocks just before the first of January, as their taxes are graduated by the stock on hand at that date.—But on the other hand, there has been some demand for Groceries, &c. for the interior, and the steam and pole boats which departed during the week, have been generally filled with merchandize. Some slight alterations will be observed in our quotations. Sugars, of the new crop, are somewhat lower, and some W. I. Molasses having arrived was sold below former rates. A lot of N. Orleans is selling at 40 cents.

Look Here!

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, well suited to a tradesman or private family, and give possession immediately, or when it may suit the wishes or convenience of the purchaser. A liberal credit will be given, the buyer giving bond with approved security. A description of the premises is deemed unnecessary; as those wishing to purchase, will doubtless call and view for themselves.

JAMES HARTY.

January 12, 1826.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

Jan. 2, 1826. 4t67

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Academy in Charlotte have the pleasure to announce, that a Classical School, taught by the Rev. ALLEN D. METCALF, A. B. will be opened in this place on the 23d January, 1826. In this school will be taught, in the most approved manner, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all other branches which enter into the foundation of a thorough and liberal education, viz: Mathematics, pure and practical, English Grammar, Geography, &c. &c.

From their knowledge of Mr. Metcalf's character, as well as from the respectable references he makes, the Trustees do not hesitate to place their entire confidence in him; and all who are disposed to patronize the school, are respectfully invited to do so immediately. Should it be *necessary*, students in the common branches of English can be admitted.

The session will commence on the 23d January and end on the 23d June.

Prices—For Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Sciences, $12 per session.

For English Grammar and Geography, $10 per session. All payable at the end of the term. By order of the Board,

3t68 ROBT. J. DINKINS, *Sec'ry.*

Steam Boat
WHARF AND WARE HOUSES,
Cheraw, S. Carolina.

THE subscriber having taken this commodidious establishment, at the River, will attend to receiving and forwarding all kinds of Goods and Produce. His charges will be reasonable, and every attention paid, to facilitate the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

E. R. WHITING.

Dec. 20, 1825. 3t68

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, at the late residence of John Kendrick, Esq. deceased, a number of valuable *Negroes, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep,* Bacon, one Wagon and gears, one Gig and harness, and a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Corn and Fodder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. SMITH, Executor of
John Kendrick, deceased.

Jan. 6, 1826. 2t66

Notice.

ON Friday, the 27th day of January, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 9 miles south of Charlotte, between Mason's ferry road and the Old Nation road, my Plantation, consisting of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land; together with my whole stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, farming utensils; also, valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY MARKS.

Jan. 6, 1826. 3t67

Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber,

HORSES, CATTLE one Wagon, and other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired until the first day of January next, 12 or 15 Negroes, consisting of men, women and boys. Credit will be given and security required.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

January 5, 1826. 2t66

Notice.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg County.

THIS is to inform you, that all those who have not paid their tax for the year 1824, are requested to come forward and make settlements before the February Court, with the respective officers appointed to receive the tax in the different sections of the county, as the situation of our County Claims will not admit of farther indulgence. Those who fail to comply with the above request, will indiscriminately have to pay their tax with cost.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

January 7, 1826. 3t67

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. some of which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of April next.

Abernathy Jacob,
Abernathy Moses,
Abernathy Smith,
Abernathy D. C.
Acre Daniel,
Asbury Daniel,
Anthony Paul,

B.

Brem Jacob, 2
Burns Jacob,
Bennet Abram,
Bumgarner Nancy,
Bauys Spruce,
Bell John,
Blackwood John,
Brage William,
Baker Mary,
Blaylock William,

C.

Carson Eleazer,
Cashon James,
Carpenter Christopher,
Clark Owen,
Caldwell Samuel,
Clark Jyetha,

D.

Dameron Elizabeth,
Delinger Henry,

E.

Ellam James E.

F.

Foster Willis, 2
Fergason Thomas,
Fergason Ann,
Flanagin Philip,
Ford John,
Farewell James,
Fisher William,

G.

Goodson John,
Goodright Jacob,
Gingles Milton,
Gladin Joseph,

H.

Henkle David, Rev.
Hannah John,
Helderman Caleb,
Hawn Jacob,
Hufstutler Henry,
Hullet Samuel,
Howard Joseph,

J.

Jacobs Michal John,
Jones Elisha,

K.

Keer Thomas,
Knox John,

L.

Lutz Jacob,
Lutz David,

M.

Mahar John,

N.

Neidton William,

P.

Parker Asa,

R.

Rabb Judah,
Rocket John, jr.
Richards Felty,
Rudisill Michael,
Rudisel John,

S.

Stephens Andrew R.
Shuford Jacob,
Spratt Hugh,

T.

Thomas Samuel and Robert,

W.

Weer Joseph,
Winson George D
Warlick Lewis,
Wilson Edwin,
Willis Isaac.

67—3t67

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: A young family of females, whose parents are no more, had agreed to disperse and leave their home, where a parent's hand had guided their youth. On the morning after the sale of their possessions, their feelings were embodied in the following lines from the pen of a friend.

HOME.

I have lov'd, ever lov'd,
My dear native home;
I will love, ever love,
My father's kind dome.

Ye lone walks, ye lone halls,
Forever adieu!
The past scenes of my youth
Are engraven with you!

Yet, full oft, my fond heart
Shall hither return;
And, in view of its loss,
Full frequently mourn.

Never more shall I see
My father's dear face;
My mother's kind features
No more shall I trace!

Yet, on high, there's a *home*,
Where parents shall meet;
And children, their parents,
Shall joyfully greet.

Then, let life wing its way;
A home is on high,
Where are those, whom we lov'd,
Where friends never die.

L.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

From Wilson's History of Hawick.

LANGLANDS BARON OF WILTON.

An adventure of no ordinary description is related of one of the ancestors of this feudal chief. In the dark ages, ere John Knox had promulgated his doctrines of reform, which overthew the power and mummery of the Romish priesthood in Scotland, the laird of the barony of Wilton went to loggerheads with mother church.

The baron's lands paid tithe to the abbacy of Melrose: An account of this kind had been due by his honor for some time, which he refused to pay, on the plea of an overcharge; and at length a monk was despatched from Melrose to wait upon him, and get matters settled without further delay. The clerical messenger, on the morning after he had reached Hawick, was taking a walk previous to calling at the Mansion house, and about a mile from the town, near Heap, met the refractory debtor of the church. The baron was not unknown to the preist, and the latter "doffed his cowl." Unaccustomed to meet a clergyman at so early an hour, Langlands halted, and on the common frivolities at meeting being offered and received, he seemed disposed to talk. The monk took this opportunity of making him acquainted with the object of his mission.

The baron knit his brows, and looked down, while the churchman, having committed himself, proceeded. Though the passions of the baron were gathering into wrath, yet he was able to suppress them for a time, and the priest went on. His honor had been repeatedly dunned for his arrears of tithes, part of which he conceived to be a villanous charge; and at length, in a stern tone, stopped the monk, exclaiming, "who and what are you, sir?" The clergyman assumed his dignity in turn, and replied, "I am a son of the church, commissioned to demand a debt due to her by the baron of Wilton." "You may be the son of perdition, for any thing I know," rejoined the angry baron, and walked away. Things having come to this crisis, the descendant of Melchisedek was not to be so easily defeated; he dogged Langlands for a few yards, and reiterated his claim. The chieftain turned round and touched the hilt of his sword. The representative of the successor of St. Peter was not to be intimidated; for deeming his personal safety secure in the sacredness of his office, he mustered a goodly share of courage, and placing himself on the baron's front, said, "I am the abbot of Melrose himself, know your honor, come to claim my own; and, in the name of the church, I must inform you, that it will be well for the barony of Wilton, if the tithes due on the estate are paid to me before I leave Hawick." His feudal lordship, who perhaps had never been so bearded in his life, in a momentary paroxysm of rage, drew his heavy two-handed sword from its scabbard, and laid the unfortunate abbot at his feet, "shorter by the head."

Langlands walked moodily homewards; and, before he had entered the gateway of his castle, he had become sensible of the perilous plight in which his rash action had placed him. He had "done the deed," however, and how was the fatal error of a frantic moment to be retrieven?

After having attempted to take breakfast, he dressed himself in courtly style, mounted the best horse in his stables, and set off post for Edinburgh, to sue for mercy from his king.

The news of the death of the chief soon reached Melrose Abbey, and the religious coterie made the arches of that Gothic fabric ring during thirty days with howling and lamentation. The baron was subsequently denounced from every pulpit throughout the land, and the vengeance of the church was accumulating to effect the destruction of the murderer. In the mean time, a monument, in the form of a cross, was erected where the abbot fell, that in latter times was known by the name of "Heap Cross," the remains of which have been seen by a number of the people of Hawick who are still living.

While the priesthood were preparing to launch their fiery anathemas against Langlands, he was busied in intercessions at court for means to ward off his impending fate. Douglas of Drumlanrig and Hawick was at that time a favourite with the king, as well as on friendly terms with his neighbor baron. The latter communicated to his friend the insult he had offered to the church, at the same time concealing the death of the abbot, but urging him to use his influence with the king to procure a pardon without delay; seeing, that when the power of the church was to be combated, perhaps the sovereign might hesitate to interpose his authority. Drumlanrig accordingly soon procured an audience of the monarch. His majesty was in high humour and spirits when he received the two Teviotdale barons of Holyrood; and Drumlanrig proceeded to business. "Please your majesty, this is James Langlands of that ilk, and baron of the barony of Wilton, than whom your majesty has not a more faithful and loyal subject. He has had a quarrel with the church, and has some reason to guard against its consequences, and therefore prays most humbly that your majesty will afford him protection, seeing that his enemies are both numerous and strong." The king having heard of the transaction in a former conference with Douglas, shook his head and smiled. "So you knocked off the bonnet of a dignitary of the church, with your sword, Langlands?" "I did, in an unlucky moment, please your majesty." "And you have thereby stirred up the evil spirit and power of the priesthood?" "It is even so, my liege." "What had the abbot done to provoke you?" "He was so insolent and unreasonable in demanding payment of tithes, my sovereign." "And for the indignity offered to the clerical order you crave my protection from their wrath?" "Most humbly, please your majesty." "I grant it freely," said the king; "and my friend Drumlanrig will see that the pardon is drawn up in proper form; as your opponents are both wily and powerful." So far as all was well, and Drumlanrig and his friend took their leave of his majesty, and proceeded to the office of the secretary of state, where they found the minister at his desk. Drumlanrig, after having communicated to the secretary the purport of his visit, and the king's commands thereon, retired. Langlands and the minister being left alone, the latter commenced writing out the pardon; and as he approached that clause in the document where the priest's bonnet had to be introduced, the baron slipped a purse of gold upon the table. The pen of the functionary halted for a few seconds, his eyes being drawn as by a magnet to the shining tempters that peeped through the meshes of the netted silk, and good-humouredly asked the meaning of appearances. "You will oblige me much," said Langlands, "and probably save an ancient family from ruin, if you will put the monk's head into the bonnet." The silent eloquence of the douceur on the table could not be resisted, and the happy chief returned to his friend with the pardon in his pocket.

The baron having procured the signmanual of his majesty to the instrument, in due form, now inquired of Langlands why he evinced so much anxiety on a subject apparantly deserving of so little. "In gude sooth, Drumlanrig, I must now tell ye, that in striking off the priest's bonnet his head went with it." Drumlanrig was astonished, yet felt gratified in having relieved his companion from such a scrape; and Langlands returned home rejoicing in his success.

The king had a party in the evening at Holyrood, and Langlands' errand at court was whispered round the table; but his majesty had not yet been informof the real state of the case. On his demanding a toast from Drumlanrig, however, the *denouement* followed. "May your majesty's enemies," said the baron, "all lose their bonnets like the priest of Melrose." "And what great harm would that do to them?" asked the king. "Please your majesty, when Langlands struck off the bonnet of the priest, the poor man's head was in it."

The pardon which the offender had obtained on this occasion was equally calculated to alarm and irritate the priesthood, and although the monarch enjoyed the joke along with his courtiers, and felt no way disposed to resent the trick that had been played upon him, yet he soon began to discover that by pardoning an act of such hostility to such a powerful body, he had placed himself rather in awkward circumstances; but fortunately for the credit of the government, an incident came to the recollection of the king that seemed well suited for laying the ground-work of a propitiatory offering to the dangerous grumbling of the clergy. The archbishop of St. Andrews had for some time pressed his majesty repeatedly for an additional grant to the church, though without effect; it now occurred to the king that the request of his grace might be acceded to, on condition that the ecclesiastical murmuring raised throughout the kingdom on account of the abbot's death should be silenced. The terms of reconciliaton being propounded to the archbishop by royal authority, through the medium of Drumlanrig, an agreement was immediately made; and a national thanksgiving to God for a munificient sovereign, took place of seditious wailing for the murdered monk.

THE BUSINESS OF AN EDITOR.

We were a good deal amused, the other day, to observe that the editor of a newspaper, published in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, had received a *sheep*, on account of a subscription due him! Yet, he may have been a very "lucky fellow," and have felt quite pleased that he had received any thing at all!

There is no business or profession quite so laborious and irksome—so responsible and illy requited, as that of editors who aspire to a respectable standing, and would be regarded as useful men. The nearest approach to them is made by medical gentlemen, in extensive country-practice, who are placed at the call and command of every body, and nearly as badly paid as the publishers of periodical works. And there is a *surveillance* over the conduct and proceedings of each, that is, in itself, hardly less onerous than the actual performance of all the duties imposed on others of their more fortunate fellow-citizens, engaged in other pursuits. An editor, it is true, may not be ruined by the loss of a subscriber, as a physician may be by the loss of a patient—yet, as he must live by his business, it is not less necessary that he should succeed in pleasing his customers, than that the doctor should be happy in healing the diseases of those submitted to his care. But if it happens that an editor, because, perhaps, of the want of means to procure his materials, shall not publish his paper at the precise time appointed, and if it shall not also be delivered to his subscribers with the strictest punctuality, he is blamed and found fault with, after the same manner that a medical gentleman would be, who should prefer his own fire side and the company of his wife and children, to a long ride in a dark and dreary night to visit the sick—but the publication being received and read, or the afflicted relieved, it is not always the *first* business of those served to exert the same punctuality and promptness on their part, which they expected and exacted of the editor or doctor; and thus it is that both may be in a state of pecuniary suffering from the greater extent and apparent prosperity of their business, respectively! This is mainly caused by the peculiarity of their professions, which is to create *many little debts* due them, *either* of which is seemingly of but small importance, though the collection of the *whole* may be indispensable to a just remuneration for their labor and expenses. It is thus that too many individuals view the matter. Five, ten or twenty dollars, say they, cannot be important to Mr. Editor or Mr. Doctor; for he is doing a great business, and I can pay him *any time*. "Any time" runs into no time—it is passed over year after year, and then the subscriber or patient wonders at the amount of the bill, and is frequently offended on being importuned for its payment—perhaps even going so far as to stop the paper or discharge the physician, whom they had neglected to indemnify even for the first cost of the *paper*, or of the *physic*, with which they had been served. However, to pay and quit is a thousand times better than to hold out false hopes of payment, or to never pay at all. And, indeed, when a person cannot pay, there is something like a satisfaction rendered in plainly stating the fact, that the other party may know how to act.

But the editor is, in some respects, worse conditioned than the physician.—His responsibilities are awful! Hundreds or thousands of persons are always prepared to pronounce judgment upon him, and he is perpetually found guilty of doing those things which he ought not to have done, and of leaving undone those things which he ought to have done. He has to cater for a thousand appetites, and steer his way through hosts of contending politicians—opposed to one another, without, perhaps, precisely knowing why, and agreeing in nothing except in an *agreement to differ*. To win the favour of these so as to be honored with their support, is a matter most difficult to accomplish! If he offers his own speculations—some party will call them intrusive or impertinent; if he only selects from other papers, he is thought dull and stupid. If he would please only one set of politicians, or persons of one party, he becomes a slave, dull and monotonous as a horse travelling round in a mill—but the horse may have very little else to care about and be supplied with plenty to eat, which is not always the case with an editor—and, though his business is a *private* one, as much so as that of a lawyer or a boot-maker, every one feels a right to examine, *ad libitum*, all that he says, and denounce or condemn him, though they never have encouraged his work, or bought any thing at his shop! To all this an editor is subjected, and yet, perchance, in the end, he may be gladdened even with the reception of *flesh* and *wool*, in payment of a debt that is due him.

It is the general poverty of the profession that has caused so great a loss of dignity to the press—for there are very few of us, indeed, who *dare* say, and at all times, what we think would be right—so dependent are we on the *good humor* of persons for our subsistence! We earn money with severity of labour and an anxiety of mind which few persons have any idea of, and then have to coax and court our customers for its payment—for they dislike to be dunned for small sums; and so it is, that an editor with 10, 15, 20 or 30,000 dollars on his books, scattered from the east to the west, and from the north to the south, may want the means of paying his ordinary expenses, and to obtain materials for eating and drinking, like other folks!—and be abused by some into the bargain, because that he prefers a keeping of his hat on his head, to prevent the catching of a cold, when they are pleased to throw theirs aloft, towards the sun or *moon*, as the case may be, and shout long life to this man or that—as though the very existence of the *nation* rested on the preferment of some *individual* to office, or in the keeping of some other in office. And many will not admit that, like a conscientious man, he shall be for *or* against an administration, as it shall appear to *deserve* support or opposition.

The effect of these things is injurious to all. The editor is kept in that state which is well described in the old saying, "like a toad under a harrow;" his time is wasted, and the deficiency of his means forbids those exertions to please that it would be delightful to himself, as well as profitable, to make—and his subscribers are put off as easily as the nature of his contract with them will admit of. And, as in most other kinds of business, the careful and reflecting suffer by the acts of the careless and the thoughtless.

Niles' Register.

VERMONT—A bill was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature, to lay a tax upon dogs; it went no farther, however, than to empower towns to pass by-laws for that purpose. It occasioned the following jeu d'esprit in the Bellows Falls Intelligencer, from some friend of the canine race:

To my Dog Jowler, on hearing of the late motion in the Legislature.

Jowler! they've taxed ye, honest friend,
Assessed ye, put ye in the roll;
To exile every dog they'll send,
Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good! the rascals meant
'Tween you and me to breed a strife,
To drive you into banishment,
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But Jowler! don't you be alarmed;
If politicians do neglect ye,
For all their tax ye shan't be harmed—
I love, and honor, and respect ye.

But taxes, says the constitution,
Convey the right to represent;
So dogs, by this same resolution,
May just as well as men be sent.

Now dogs, and men, and voters hear!
That Jowler's put in nomination
To go, upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, steer clear of demagogues,
Steer clear of the minority,
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority.

Lord Norbury.—A man having been capitally convicted before his Lordship, was as usual, asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not pass against him? "Say," replied he, "why I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better—so if you please, my Lord, we'll drop the subject."—"The subject may drop," replied his Lordship.

Young people are often more anxious in adorning their persons than their minds; and they are more flattered when eulogium is pronounced on their figure or appearance, than when they are praised for their understanding.

Moral.

Were a man designed only, like a fly, to buzz about here for a time, sucking in the air, and licking the dew, then soon to vanish back into nothing, or to be transformed into worms; how sorry and despicable a thing were he? And such, without religion, we should be. But it supplieth us with business of a most worthy nature, and lofty importance; it setteth us upon doing things great and noble as can be; it engageth us to free our minds from all fond conceits, and cleanse our hearts from all corrupt affections; to curb our brutish appetites, to tame our wild passions, to correct our perverse inclinations, to conform the dispositions of our soul and the actions of our life to the eternal laws of righteousness and goodness: it putteth us upon the imitation of God, and aiming at the resemblance of his perfections; upon obtaining a friendship, and maintaining a correspondence with the High and Holy one; upon fitting our minds for conversation and society with the wisest and purest of spirits above; upon providing for an immortal state; upon the acquist of joy and glory everlasting.

Barrow's Sermons.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

When we reflect on the situation of mankind, and consider the innumerable trials, disappointments, and misfortunes incident to human life, we naturally infer that it is the duty of every one to extend the helping hand, and contribute to the necessities of others, whenever occasion requires, and opportunity is afforded.—Although there are many calamities, over which human power has no control, yet, it is frequently the case, that the evils of life may be greatly alleviated by the tender sympathy and friendly aid of others. When the tide of adversity rises, and dashes its waves over the auspices of fortune; or when the shafts of calumny are maliciously hurled without reason, and the gloom of despondency begins to envelop the mind of the unhappy sufferer, the ill consequences may often be in a good degree averted, by a little assistance, or by the friendly interference of sympathising humanity.

As mankind are made capable of rendering mutnal assistance and consolation, in seasons of affliction, they are under the strongest obligations to exercise their faculties for that purpose. Such is the *theory* of the social duty of man—but, alas! how different is the *practice*! Although all are ready to acknowledge that it is a duty to exercise compassion towards the afflicted, and to strive to mitigate their sufferings, yet, how few in number are they who prove themselves true friends in adversity. When a man holds a conspicuous rank in society, and is encompassed with the refulgence of prosperity, his pretended friends are as numerous as the parasites of ancient monarchs, and all are officious to pay a tribute of respect. But if a reverse of fortune chance to take place, and his worldly prospects begin to be overcast, those, who before were so profuse of their attention, will not only withhold from him every degree of assistance, and every token of respect—but they will add to his affliction by insinuating that his misfortunes are the result of his own imprudence; while those who have any legal demand against him, will not fail to aggravate his distress by adding *cost to the original claim.*

No less severe is the conduct of many, towards the man, against whose reputation the tongue of slander is venting its malice. Animadversion upon his character is found to be the popular theme—and, though he may have given no occasion for such an assault, the multitude join in the attaek; and while he is on the verge of ignominy, they are impatient to plunge him into the abyss.

When we reflect on the "unnatural satisfaction" that mankind take in each other's distress, and how frequently it is aggravated by those who would be solicitous to impart relief, well may we, in the language of the poet, exclaim,

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Deeds for sale, at this Office.